

Honeck,

Stewart H

April 16, 1959.

Mr. James Hoffa, PRESIDENT,
The International Brotherhood
of Teamsters,
25 Louisiana Ave., N.W.
Washington D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Honeck, Stewart G.

Sir:

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

The following carefully studied thought and overall plan,
can be adopted & known as the :

"JAMES HOFFA NATIONAL PLAN"
For the abatement and final abolition of
"JUVENILE DELINQUENCY" in the U.S. of AMERICA.

Attached hereto is documented evidence setting forth strong & valid
reasons & causes for such an immediate movement on the NATIONAL level.
Under your sponsorship and endorsement, it can and will bring you last-
ing personal respect and honor.

This vast & humane movement, shall likewise bring lasting gratitude from
that great & vast army of all of the parents of the boy & girl delinquents.
Their gratitude will be unbounded together with their prayers and thanks.

5 to 6000 reactivated "movie" theatres, will put thousands upon thousands
of capable people back to work, not only in the theatres but in related
industries as well. More film bookings required by these thousands of new
theatres, causes more feature film prints, hence more activity at Holly-
wood & likewise New York studios. Therefore more electricians & technit-
ians needed. More business for more related industries, tickets, carbons,
posters etc., etc.,

THOUSANDS OF THEATRE MANAGERS, ASSISTANTS, OPERATORS, CASHIERS, USHERS ETC.

A MINIMUM OF 10,000 Operators (2 to a booth) at top wages. Managers are
in the same category.

These thousands of theatres, with their millions of seats, compounded by
millions of exhibition hours, are sorely needed for juvenile recreationist
vacationists who can't go to the beaches or cool off in theatres rather
than in street puddles.

While humane in it's background motif, that feature will not conflict with
the profit motif. With it's volume ticket & concession sales, screen adver-
tising contracts & the leasing of the theatres for social, lodge & associat-
ion benefits. 5000 to 6000 "ACTION" ACTIVATED "GOING" MOVIE THEATRES are
bound to return, for reasons outlined in the main document, a handsome
weekly profit on the investment. Consultations are in order.

Very truly yours,
Stewart G. Honeck
Box # 152 R.
Green Village

Telephone
FRONTIER
7-7374

Stewart G. Honeck

Subject Matter: "JUVENILE DELINQUENCY".

"A DANGEROUS NATIONAL CANCER OF UNCHECKED GROWTH".

An "OFF THE STREETS" policy "MUST PREVAIL".

The N.Y. Telegram & Sun, recently carried an article captioned, "YOUTH EXPERT SAYS ADULTS BE TOUGH", contends Dr. Abraham Gardner of Lynn Mass. The doctor, a psychiatrist who has been handling juvenile delinquents for 20 years, says quote: "It's time to get tough with the teenage toughies. Acts of violence should be dealt with as provided for in our laws. If teenagers wish to be considered adults generally, why isn't it reasonable that they be expected to face the consequences as such?" Of course, Dr. Gardner continues, "the champions of kid glove treatment will shout: 'No! these are but children! They need psychiatric evaluation, sociological re-adjustment, love and guidance'". In reply, the doctor declares, "Some 20 years of child guidance clinics, psychiatric evaluations, and whatever love and guidance have been available, have failed to control or cure the giant problem of "JUVENILE DELINQUENCY". It has grown and is growing rapidly & ferociously.

Actually, says Dr. Gardner, "the real work to be done, lays in the PREVENTION of delinquency and not in instant cure which DOES NOT exist. He asserts, "that there NEVER WILL BE ENOUGH doctors or social workers, probation officers and policemen to cope with it". Prevention can ONLY be generated thru abatement or amelioration of delinquency at the start or in it's incipency. AS OF NOW "there just ISN'T ENOUGH" any established, recognized, workable plan or movement to combat delinquency, nor is any being offered by any individual or organization whatsoever. Consequently it behooves us to generate & activate the abatement program without further delay. The following outline is a rough drafted MASTER PLAN that is sensible, feasible & workable, without risk and can be adaptable to any section of America. It should first apply to the Manhattan area.

At the NATIONAL operating peak of the NOTION PICTURE exhibition industry, official records unveiled the fact that there were 10 thousand active "movie" theatres in the domestic market. Today, as a result of free TV exhibitions plus highly geared movie admissions, (the notion picture has virtually ceased to be the poor man's or wage earners' family amusement.) This factual statement, embraces the further knowledge that hundreds of thousands of our homes, on the national level, do not hold TV sets. This condition forces the juveniles onto the streets and into the gang hangouts. These self-same juveniles cannot afford prevailing prohibitive movie prices.

Official records again reveal, that some 6000 of the said movie theatres are dark, hence "shuttered". Of this number, approximately 1000 have been converted to varied commercial usage. Of the remaining approximate 5000, 5 to 600 are located in the N.Y. area. This would be Manhattan, Richmond, the Bronx, Brooklyn & Queens. The data on the "dark" theatres was supplied by the Notion Picture Association of America, Inc., 28 West 44th Street, New York City. Tragically, the 5/6000 theatres with an approximate 1000 seats per theatre, causes 4 to 5 MILLIONS DAILY UNSEEN SEATS. Compounding that figure, by a conservative weekly minimum of 40 exhibition hours, and you come up with a grand total of millions of entertainment hours that are, as of now, a complete and total loss.

Therefore, the writer, (with many years' devotion to notion picture exhibition, hence coming into contact with hundreds of thousands of juveniles) is the sole author of the following "MASTER PLAN" that embraces the activation of those dark theatres under a progressive staggered time-table. This, therefore would likewise call for progressive, staggered financing only.

#2 "JUVENILE DELINQUENCY".

It will be basically, highly important that in order to generate & maintain the highest gross of both admission and concession sales in these groups of "ACTION" movie theatres, that prevailing ticket prices be drastically reduced. This shall be done in order to fit the purses of the younger juvenile element & the adult low wage earning fam to an affordable scale. The top echelon of exhibitors must be keenly aware of the current movie price situation since the oldsters' price was reduced several months ago, by 50%. For our re-activated theatres, the scales can range from 10¢ to 50¢ or 25¢ to 60¢ in the comparable brackets. This all important feature is subject to thoro discussion. The resulting gross dollar volume will interest the film distributors since they are now receiving zero dollars from the thousands of dark theatres. Their accumulation of volume dollars will cause an appreciable reduction in current film booking rentals or fees. No % of gross box office dollars would be granted to the film distributor.

Our dedicated film booking policy will be stern & rigid. ALL FILMS falling in the following categories will be banned ABSOLUTELY and FOR KEEPS. The units involved would consist of westerns, depiction of murder, horror, shock, sex, dope, plus any action or story that is inimical to the conduct or welfare of the juvenile "WHATSOEVER.*** "ACTION UNITS WILL PREVAIL IN SUFFICIENT NUMBERS TO SATISFY THE MOST RESTLESS JUVENILE. By action, we mean the portrayed subjects that embrace indoor & outdoor sports & contests, both winter & summer, homespun dramas that involve animals, both trick & races, fishing & hunting, auto & motorcycle races, slapstick & cartoon comedies etc., etc., etc.. There are literally thousands of the above units, regardless of age, available for booking. At stated intervals, we can institute short treatises on the abatement of juvenile delinquency. These can be borrowed from college & school libraries

ALL OF THE REACTIVATED THEATRES, RENAMED "ACTION" IN LIGHTS, WITH THEIR "CAPTIVE" JUVENILE AUDIENCES, WILL SERVE AND ACT AS OBSERVATION & LISTENING POSTS FOR THE SOCIAL & PTA WORKERS, PROBATION, TRUANT and POLICE OFFICERS. MANAGEMENT CAN COOPERATE IN SPOTTING THE CHRONIC, CONTINUOUS & TRUCULENT TROUBLEMAKERS. THIS IS THE ABATEMENT OR AMELIORATION PROGRAM TO SPOT JUVENILE RENEGADES & DELINQUENTS IN THE INCIPIENT STAGE.

Much more is to be discussed, hence, in view of ever present ugly situation, urgency is highly desirable. For conference, the writer is immediately available.

Sincerely,

STEWART G. HONECK

P. O. BOX # 152,

Green Village,

New Jersey.

CHILD CRIME ISSUE PRESSED BY RABBI

Dr. Rosenblum Says Major
Candidates for Governor
Ignore It—Other Sermons

A New York rabbi expressed
concern yesterday over what
he described as the failure of
the Republican and Democratic
nominations for Governor to dis-
cuss "the vexing problem" of
juvenile delinquency.

Preaching at Temple Israel,
218 West Ninety-fourth Street,
the Rev. Dr. William F. Rosen-
blum told his congregation that
"we need an effective program
to combat this social cancer
and as much as we need a
15-cent fare."

"It will not be tragic if fewer
people ride our subways," he
said, "but it will be disastrous
if more of our boys and girls
have to be admitted to cor-
rective institutions."

The rabbi observed that the
candidates might have been
"bitten into a deep sleep" by
the oft-repeated

naïve claim that the cure of re-
sponsibility is to be found in
broken homes or in the condi-
tions that prevail in our slums.

Of course, these factors
play a prominent role in aggra-
vating the situation," he said,
"but what too many overlook is
that the basic evil is in the
character of our society for law
and order which we tolerate
in our midst."

In this connection Dr. Rosen-
blum deplored television and
radio plays that use talented
stars to play "roles of gunmen
and racketeers in dramas of
violence."

He praised the work of the
youth board and religious lead-
ers of all faiths in the field of
juvenile delinquency, but sug-
gested that more emphasis be
put on "juvenile decency" train-
ing.

To make virtue more attrac-
tive than vice he proposed that
"Nobel Prizes" be instituted to
recognize "youthful achieve-
ments. He also proposed the re-
establishment of a "Boy and Girl
of the Year" or the establishment
of "youthful awards for young
people in athletics, education,
scientific discovery and public
service."

"There is an opportunity," he
added, "for some man or woman
worthy to make a real contri-
bution to our public welfare."

to have led or had served because
an immortal symbol for the de-
cent youth of our time." Brown
said he was not going to
run for office.

Duty of Every Voter
The Rev. Dr. Joseph Zeitlin,
in his sermon at the Whitestone
Synagogue, 12-43 Clinton-
ville Street, Whitestone, Queens,
urged the electorate to view
its vote as a sacred responsi-
bility.

Zeitlin will be installed as
rabbi of the center at a special
service tonight.

"Here are the days, Fortu-
nately, when the electorate sim-
ply voted as it was directed by
buses or merely because it had
been the practice of the family
to support a certain party," he
said.

On our quest for freedom and
justice let us develop a free
and responsible citizenry. Let
us vote with our heads and
not with our emotions. Let us
select those whose qualifications and
character will redound to the
strengthening and implementa-
tion of democratic principles in
our Government. Let no one
underestimate the tremendous
power of good that resides in
the individual vote cast for bet-
ter government.

Survival by Faith
Faith, the Cornerstone of
the Jewish Religion," was the
theme of a sermon preached by
Rabbi Dr. Aron L. L. at Sodom and Gomorrah for the
Jewish Temple, 17 Eastern Park-
side, Brooklyn. Rabbi L. L. is among the inhabitants
of the city of the commission. "But today we must argue
before God for our neighbors
who behave badly," the rabbi
said. "Instead we argue before
the United Nations against
Russia and Communist China.
Would Abraham have ar-
gued in the United Nations
against those who would have
said that Communist Russia
could not even have a seat in
the United Nations?" Dr. L. L.
said that the United Nations
destructive is because "there
may be some righteous men in
Russia and China and even in
Soviet Union."

Every once in a while a
Moses Pasternak shows up," he
observed.

The Righteous Few
The Rev. Dr. Maurice J.
Bloom said in his sermon that
Abraham's attitude toward his
neighbors in Sodom and Go-
morrah offered a lesson in
statesmanship for the United
States today.

Speaking at Tremont Temple,
2064 Grand Concourse, the
Bronx, Dr. Bloom cited the

N.Y. Journal-American
...He who loves God should love his brother.
—I John IV:20
(Text by Rev. J. B. Everts, Christ Methodist Church,
New York.)
April 1, 1959.

THESE DAYS:

Rising Crime Rate A Costly Problem

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
I SAW AN item in the "Providence Journal" that a new Federal prison in Illinois will cost \$110,000,000 which must make a whole of a prison. I am further informed that the New York State Division of Parole has about 13,000 parolees under supervision each year. My informant calculates this way:

... In the event these men were to be reincarcerated, it would take roughly six State prisons and reformatories at 2,000 men per institution to confine these men. Six times the going rate of \$110,000,000 per institution comes to a staggering \$660,000,000 in capital construction costs that the same small agency offsets in any one given calendar year, simply by reason of its being.

Add to this the \$2,000 per year necessary to maintain an inmate in a prison, or reformatory, times 13,000 men (parolees) living in the community and you have \$26,000,000 annual saving to the state; add again the figure saved by having these same men outside supporting or contributing to the support of their families and thereby removing said families from the rolls of public welfare and you probably end up with a total saving to the State of \$60-80 million annually as the burden of bare minimums.

Now all this arithmetic is frightfully startling and it makes one shudder at the thought that he pays taxes for all this. It would be cheaper to go back to the Middle Ages and hang everybody who commits any kind of a crime.

My letter writer, however, did not have that of his objective. He is unconsciously a kindly and gentle person and believes in the parole system which only costs the State \$4,000,000 a year for approximately 200 field parole officers, practically all of whom are university graduates and who, despite their learning and the intricacies of their task, earn about \$8,000 a year.

However, there is quite another problem. How many of the parolees return to crime? How many mend their ways and become respectable citizens? Every once in a while, when one reads of a frightful act of human debasement, it turns out that a parolee has returned to the very horrible state which first brought him to prison. Surely, the parole system throughout this country requires re-study and re-organization. And it is ridiculous to shirk men with such serious work and then to underpay them.



SOKOLSKY

"favoring crime" statement at the source!

Cut Out the Graft

IF OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS and municipalities cut out waste and duplication and graft among politicians and contractors, they would have enough money on hand to pay for teachers, policemen and parole officers. If there is no money to pay for such services, they will deteriorate; decent men and women will decline to serve. This has ceased to be a joke, particularly in the larger cities of the country where all services are deteriorating because pay is not attractive.

If the parole system is of value, it must be paid for. If it is not of value, it should be abolished. The fact of the matter is that crime in this country is on the increase. The statistics are for arrests for crimes; there are no figures for those who get away with muggings, robberies, rapes and murders. The crimes that are reported are atrocious but the decline in law morality cannot be reported but can only be observed. The enormous cost of maintaining prisons is justified either on the assumption that criminals must be caged like wild animals or that prison life can be translated into a character building process which will assist the criminal to a better life, whereupon he will be paroled and eventually inducted into society as an honorable man.

Less than that makes the entire system meaningless and is less rational than the older Chinese system of clipping off the heads of wrong-doers and saving the cost of their improvement. I shall never forget my first view of decapitated human beings hanging on poles in Tientsin, China, as a warning to other wrong-doers. But the warning apparently never warned because there were always new wrong-doers on the poles.

What is really so devastating among us is that with police, parole officers and other law enforcement officers so underpaid, it is astonishing that more of them do not try their hand at making an untaxed dollar or so. High taxes and low pay is a very bad formula for law enforcers.

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More massive evidence

Delinquency Detection Plan Cut From School Budget

Wagner Deletes \$484,000 Asked by Board;
Denies Pay Bonus to Adjustment Teachers

By JACOB S. COWITZ,
School Page Editor.

In setting up his austerity budget for the coming fiscal year, Mayor Wagner cut out in its entirety a pet project of the Board of Education—a plan intended to get at the roots of maladjustment and juvenile delinquency.

This became known today through a line-by-line examination of the mayor's executive budget.

As was announced in the World-Telegram yesterday, Mayor Wagner's \$224 million from the school board's request, giving it a net of \$465.3 million. This is about \$10 million more than the board is spending this year.

Of the \$20 million increase, \$10 million was earmarked for teachers' and supervisors' salaries. The money was to be used to hire teachers especially trained in psychology and "individual guidance." These were to be assigned to elementary schools to make possible "earlier recognition" of maladjustment—before the problem pupils reach the junior high schools and become difficult to handle.

The Mayor, in his executive budget, cut out all of \$484,000 to set up a method for detecting maladjustment and delinquency in the primary grades. The money was to be used to hire teachers especially trained in psychology and "individual guidance." These were to be assigned to elementary schools to make possible "earlier recognition" of maladjustment—before the problem pupils reach the junior high schools and become difficult to handle.

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The Board of Education believes that teachers of adjustment classes organized in numerous schools for problem

with the trimmed-down budget from City Hall.

"A first glance is a disappointing one," he commented, "because we had planned our budget request most carefully and asked funds for only the most important and practical educational needs of the children of the city. Further comment will be made only after the Board of Education and the superintendent have analyzed the executive budget in greater detail."

Budget Hearing On Education Next Thursday

The Board of Estimate will hold public hearings on Mayor Wagner's executive budget on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 15, 16 and 17, each session beginning at 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday will be devoted to matters affecting city employees and departments; Thursday to schools, colleges and libraries, and Friday to civic organizations and taxpayers.

Youth Expert Bids Adults Be Tough

By JOHN TROAN,
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

A psychiatrist who has been handling juvenile delinquents for 20 years says it's time to get tough with teen-age toughies.

"Acts of violence should be dealt with as provided for in our laws," contends Dr. Abraham Gardner of Lynn, Mass. "If teenagers wish to be non-violent adults generally, why isn't it reasonable they be expected to face the consequences of their acts as such?"

50 Years of Failure.

Of course, Dr. Gardner says the champ— the kid glove treatment— will show it.

"No! No! These are law-abiding children! They need psychiatric evaluation, sociological re-adjustment, love and guidance."

In reply, the doctor declares: "Some 50 years of child guidance clinics, psychiatric evaluations and whatever love and guidance have been available have failed to control the problem of juvenile delinquency. It has grown and is growing."

Actually, says Dr. Gardner, "the real work to be done" is in preventing juvenile delinquency—not curing it. He asserts there never will be enough doctors, social workers, policemen and probation officers to cope with this.

Only one group, he says, is big enough and tough enough

enough to curb juvenile delinquency—and that is the parents themselves.

Would Punish Parents.

Dr. Gardner emphasizes that parents "do a considerable job with their children." But about 4 or 5 percent are failing, he said, and "somehow they must be called upon to do their jobs adequately."

Writing in the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, the doctor says one solution may be to make such parents "equally responsible" for the misdeeds of their children.

Despite arguments that such laws may be unconstitutional, the doctor insists that "logic supports such legislation." He points out that when school authorities in one section of Massachusetts threatened parents with a \$20 fine for truancy, such classroom absenteeism was cut 50 percent—with a corresponding drop in "other delinquencies."

Basically, Dr. Gardner blames the rise in juvenile delinquency mostly on "the emancipation of the woman from the home." He says it's right for mothers to work and have careers and be active in public affairs—but they must remember that their first duty is to their youngsters.

NO SOLUTION FOR VIOLENT 'RUMBLES'

Why Do Youngsters

Join Gangs?

By EUGENE GIBERT

President of the Gilman Youth Research Organization

They know the meaning of gangland. They know a hip gun can be made easily from a piece of lead pipe and a spring. But when you ask them how to stop a "rumble," the current idiom for gang battle, their outlook is pretty hopeless.

Answers like "Not a darn thing," "Impossible to do anything," and "You can't do anything because there are too many gang members" from teenagers we posed in our nationwide survey showed the majority was unable to offer any solution for these vicious outbreaks of violence. Fifty-two per cent of the youngsters took this attitude of resignation and futility.

A minority of those questioned, 41 per cent, favored strong police measures. The balance pleaded for greater understanding.

"Quick police action at the scene of the rumble," was the recommendation of Judd Greenberg, Valley Stream, N. Y. Robert Drake of Hoesick, N. Y., was more specific. "Beat them up," he said. David Melby of Duluth, Minn., agreed, stating the gang members should all be beaten into submission.

But Carol Jean Weiant of Peekskill, N. Y., made a plea for less isolation with planned recreational facilities. "These teenagers like it," and others recommended more things for kids to

do at night besides standing on the street.

The youngsters insisted that only a tiny minority of their age group are gang members. Eighty per cent of the boys questioned—and 87 of the girls—claimed any knowledge of neighborhood gangs in their areas, even though many who were interviewed live in the country's largest cities.

They took a strong moral tone toward the gang members, flatly condemning those who belonged as "bad," and announced that even if there were need to band together for self-protection they would not join a gang.

But protection was listed as a secondary reason for gang membership by the 16 per cent who said that gangs existed in their neigh-

What Young People Think

borhood. The majority felt that gangs existed to cause trouble, that being the conclusion of 67 per cent of the boys, and 73 per cent of the girls.

Asked if they carried any type of weapon, if they had ever used a weapon, and this use was justified, the youths overwhelmingly answered "no." Ninety-eight per cent said they did not carry any weapon, and nearly the same percentage, 93, stated they did not think having a weapon was ever justified. Nor did they know many of their classmates or associates who did.

Strong Police

Action Urged

The teenagers reiterated their insistence on strong police action when they were asked,

"In the case of small crimes, do you think the police department and the courts are more effective than social agencies." Forty per cent felt the police could be utilized, 12 per cent wanted parents of offenders to go to work on the problem, and social workers ranked a low 2 per cent.

all in ways more in combat-
ing juvenile gangland.

"For rough youngsters, strict discipline is necessary," said Sharita Chernoff, 19 years old from West Hartford, Conn., while 17-year-old Charles Viniel of San Marino, Calif., announced that "if kids get off easy, they will repeat." Manhattan resident Jerold Altman, 19, said, "They must be taught a lesson, and this (strict punishment) helps teach them a lesson."

Some of the teenagers showed a sociologist's concern. Francis V. Anderson of Philadelphia, Pa., suggested "removing the causes of frustration." This approach to understanding the troubled offender is shared by 14-year-old Eugene Gauthier of Peekskill, N. Y., who advised "meeting between the masses in which they can discuss their differences."

Lower than the lowest in the youngsters' estimate is the girl gang member. Only 2 per cent knew of any girls in gangs, and as Gary Speiss of Creve Coeur, Mo., said, such a girl must

be "a rather low form of person."

They Desire to Show Off

When questioners dug into the reasons for forming gangs and starting gang wars, many teenagers, interviewed, showed adult perception of these motivations. The need for belonging, a desire to show off, and the realism of joining a gang for protection were mentioned most frequently. And in the case of female gang members, emotions like loneliness, lack of affection at home, and a feeling of inferiority were frequently mentioned as causes.

There was majority agreement on the correlation between large city living and delinquency. Eighty-six per cent of those polled agreed that cities breed trouble. "Too many temptations, not enough whistles," commented Ned Krennen of Portland Ore.

Farm life is a better environment, several stated. "On a farm

there's less time to get into mischief," said one. And the city's perennial problems of substandard living conditions, lack of adequate housing and shortage of recreational facilities were felt by many to be contributing factors to the growth of gangs.

Harrison
E. Salisbury

THE SHOOK-UP
GENERATION

Today's juvenile delinquents, teenage gangs and hot rodders of slum and suburb — from coast to coast — are observed sagely and at first hand by the Pulitzer Prize winning reporter for *The New York Times*.

"A fine, balanced and properly indignant account of what our inability to organize city life is doing to our young people."
— MARGARET MEAD

"Salisbury has skillfully navigated his reportorial ship under the ice-cap of ignorance, neglect and public apathy about the compelling social problem of gang delinquency, and has emerged with a cargo of practical ideas for its amelioration."
— SHELSON GLUECK. \$3.95

THE SHOOK-UP
GENERATION

HARRISON E. SALISBURY

THE SHOOK-UP
GENERATION

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

HARPER & BROTHERS

24

Kennedy Hit For 'Tough' Youth Policy

The Citizens' Committee for Children of New York City charged today that Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy's so-called "get tough" policy in dealing with youthful offenders is failing to curb delinquency and ignores the need for effective measures after arrest.

"Through needless harassment and unnecessary court procedures it undermines respect for authority," it said. A 42-page report written by Alfred J. Kahn, committee consultant and professor at the New York school of social work at Columbia University, opposed what it called the "punk is a punk" philosophy that has "guided" the police department since the consolidation of the juvenile aid bureau, youth squads and patrol forces into a single youth division.

It called for development of the juvenile aid bureau as a screening and referral service which seeks to understand causes and motives of youth behavior, and urged the addition of trained staff to the bureau.

Commissioner Kennedy was under fire from another quarter today. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn. charged him with using "smear tactics" in his fight against the association's campaign for changes in Police Department grievance procedures.

The charge was made in a resolution passed by about 300 delegates at a meeting yesterday in Wedekmann Hall, 160 Third Ave. It accused the commissioner of making "slandorous and unwarranted accusations" against association officials.

Experts Say U.S. Reform Schools Don't

By JERRY BENNETT
REA Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The majority of today's juvenile correctional schools are failing to make good citizens out of delinquent boys and girls.

This charge about the condition of United States juvenile reform comes from Ernest A. Miller, former counsel for the Senate subcommittee on juvenile delinquency, one of the country's authorities on crime among teenagers.

Mr. Miller says major factors in a severe shortage of trained personnel and extreme overcrowding prevent many of the institutions from providing needed rehabilitative programs. A few even use extreme forms of punishment which sometimes border on brutality.

No Improvement

The tragic result is that the juvenile inmates are usually no more capable of living in a law-abiding society after being released than they were when first committed.

Mr. Miller explains that most of the school superintendents are trying their best to do a good job. But the lack of resources makes it hard for any effort they might make to turn their good intentions into beneficial results.

Financial conditions are so bad, he says, that some schools have less than \$100 to spend for the yearly care of each youth, and one school can only spend \$649 a year per youth.

Salaries Inadequate

Salaries also take a beating with employees in some institutions earning as low as \$15 a month. This makes it impossible to hire the psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and teachers necessary for the success of any rehabilitation program.

The usual result is that superintendents can only hire a small staff of untrained personnel to handle hundreds of delinquents. Often these youngsters are mentally disturbed and potentially

Justice Asks Plan to Spot Offender Early

Chief Justice Irving Ben Cooper of the Court of Special Sessions today called for an effort to spot potential criminals before they go wrong, so that they may be helped instead of punished.

Writing in today's New York Law Journal, Justice Cooper declared:

"In reading a few spots on the long cause and prompt professional attention. It would be unthinkable to wait until the whole thing becomes involved. Why should the law continue its failure to meet head-on that large segment of youthful and early adult defendants who show unmistakable signs of criminal behavior in its early stages? It is unjust to give them scant attention. It simply is impossible to dress one, wounds with band-aids. And what of reinfection?"

Taking the view that punishment should fit the prisoner—not merely the crime—Justice Cooper wrote:

"Not until courts are adequately staffed with proficient allied professional skills will be able to identify the youthful offender with good moral potential, who can be safely returned to the community to line up with the orderly citizen, from the hair-trigger, perverted or psychopathic first offender who needs institutionalized care."

Justice Cooper discussed the administration of justice in Special Sessions, where he has served 21 years.

"While a right to appeal exists," he wrote, "the limited financial status of the vast majority of defendants undoubtedly accounts for the fact that out of tens of thousands of orders and judgments entered in the Court of Special Sessions in the last decade, only 379 appeals were perfected. Unfortunately we are, for all practical purposes, a court of last resort. We are ever mindful of this: It adds enormously to the pressure under which we daily labor and makes our job that much heavier by the fact that the remainder of insufficient staff."

On the Line:

The Shame of a Great City

By BOB CONSIDINE

A LOT OF THE southern resentment over the way "New Yorkers" describe the school integration situation below the Mason-Dixon line is generated by their feeling that we have an equally deplorable, although a different type, situation existing here in the biggest city in the land.

The most renowned municipal park in America, Central Park, is no longer safe for a stroller after dark.

Minutemen who drive through it, en route somewhere else, are inclined to roll up their windows and lock their doors even on quiet nights.

A friend reports that she caught a fleeting glimpse of a rape one night in the park, as her taxicab sped downtown, and the cab driver refused to stop. "I'm not crazy enough to stop here," he said.

There are times when it would appear that Federal troops are needed here, more than they were needed at Battle Rock to uphold the law of the land. The basic law of the land protects a man's life, health, property, but these rights have been under especially heavy assault in our fair city of late.

A survey by the New York Journal-American shows that during the first three weeks of August there has been better than an average of one mugging a day in New York. Inevitably, a UN personality figured in these atrocious attacks, which must make us seem a pretty primordial place in the eyes of the press and radio of the land concerned. He was Jose Luis Perez-Ruiz, secretary of the Spanish delegation to the world organization. He was pitilessly mugged and robbed outside his apartment house in a respectable neighborhood.

Police say these things are reasonable and deal with economic heat

drives kids into the streets and parks at night; and the inability to pay for legitimate forms of entertainment leads to something worse.

But this philosophizing must be cold comfort to a man whose head was bashed in as he went about his business, or to a woman set upon by young thugs who should be given the full penalty under the law rather than—as often happens—dismissed with a reprimand or a month on a reform farm. The bitter fact remains that there is an increasing imbalance between law and crime in the city, and so very plainly a new contempt for the former by the rugged young.

It is terrible to contrast the beauty and vitality of this great city with its sordid and villainous side. It is depressing to admit that a city which produced the greatest skyline in history, magnificent churches, universities, hospitals, art galleries, theatres, museums and recreational centers cannot protect a Perez-Ruiz or, having failed to fend for him, even apprehend his two assailants.

The New York Police are better armed and trained, and a stronger force, than George Washington's army. They are not universally blamed for the current situation. Indeed, an insurance agent who was mugged and robbed of \$200 recently said, "I don't blame the cops for this. They can't be everywhere at once. I blame myself mostly, and poor city lighting. I shouldn't have left my car open—"

There are so many places in the world where leaving a car open is as natural as breathing.

It has become a cliché in recent years that "Puerto Ricans" are responsible for much of the New York crime rate. That contention was jarred a bit in the Journal-American poll when Juan Perez, a Lower East Side storekeeper who was beaten and robbed, said, "I'm going to sell my business and go back to Puerto Rico."

(Herald Tribune Service)



CONSIDINE

Newark Sunday News

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1936

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In Five Years

FIVE years ago the Republican party was in complete control of New Jersey's government. A Republican governor sat in the State House. Both houses of the Legislature were Republican. So were both U. S. senators. The GOP monopolized county government in Essex and Union. The state's congressional delegation was Republican, 9 to 5.

Today the state's congressional delegation, by the same score, is still Republican. It's about the only thing in New Jersey that is. The GOP has lost the governorship. The county governments of Essex and Union are in Democratic hands.

At Trenton the Democrats own the Assembly. The Senate's 17 Republicans of five years ago have been reduced to 13, a majority of two. A confident Gov. Meyner says wait till next year and the Democrats will fix that.

On the basis of last Tuesday's returns there is reason for Mr. Meyner's exuberance. For with Mr. Kean's defeat all that is left statewide of the Republican riches of five years ago is one U. S. senator.

In the light of this attrition it is easy to understand why leading Republicans are calling a conference Wednesday at Trenton. Among other things, they will discuss the selection of a new state chairman. The conferees are likely to discover, though, that a state chairman isn't all the GOP needs.

Rep. Florence Dwyer has said

cannot help but feel these two old haters chuckled. For the symbol of the order is the Cross of Lorraine.

A Good Place to Go

THOSE who are convinced that there are "no delinquent children, only delinquent parents," have frequently been accused by social scientists of oversimplifying the delinquency problem.

After what took place at the Nutley Commission meeting the other night, we are inclined to pay greater respect to any judgment that holds parents more responsible for their children's failings.

To give the police some means of controlling rowdy, teen-age gangs that have been gathering on Nutley street corners, the commission adopted an antilittering ordinance. Henceforth, offending teen-agers will be liable to fines up to \$100 or jail terms up to 30 days.

Parents attending the meeting resented the commission's action. Some of the reasons for opposing the ordinance were either amazingly naive or downright irresponsible. One mother, for instance, said youngsters should be allowed to hang around street corners so she'd know where to look for her 18-year-old son. Another said she wouldn't blame a boy if he "got fresh" with a policeman who tried to break up a street corner gang.

Still another testimonial to delinquency came from a father who objected to the punishment as exceeding the crime. Recalling his own tender years, he admitted to hanging around every corner in his town. He got hit with a police club a few times, but he never had to go to jail or pay a \$100 fine.

The tenor of the parents' opposition suggests a desire to shift to the community their own moral obligation for their children's upbringing. Some churches, schools and other social organizations have, indeed, undertaken to share part of the responsibility of keeping youngsters out of trouble by providing them with gathering places. Perhaps Nutley should look into this more fully.

'City a Jungle,' Cries Rabbi at Bier of Victim

"The City of New York has become a dangerous jungle," Rabbi Solomon Reichman of Temple Zion intoned this charge over the bier of Mrs. Ida Stein, 74.

She was slain in the hallway of her home at 440 St. Paul's pl., Bronx, by a mugger.

"I would reiterate a statement I made three years ago when one of my worshippers was a victim of a mugging," Rabbi Reichman continued.

"The words I uttered then have now assumed even deeper significance: 'Society is in a great measure responsible for the acts of violence and brutality which are sweeping over the cities of America.'

"We have moved into a cultural violence. The streets of New York have become as dangerous as a jungle."

"Our authorities must curb these instruments of inhuman brutality and savagery."

In another Bronx mugging death, the police had better luck. They arrested the alleged mugger from a sketch made by a police artist.

The victim was Mrs. Miria Martin, 66, of 417 E. 181st st., also killed in the hallway of her home.

Life Begins at Forty:

Oldsters to Get Movie Price Cut

By ROBERT PETERSON

IT'S AN HONOR to announce that effective October 14, prices at more than 200 neighborhood movie theatres in the New York metropolitan area will be reduced for senior citizens.

That date is destined to be remembered in the annals of entertainment and industrial history. Not only will it mark the first time that a substantial number of theatres have reduced prices to any group of patrons other than servicemen and children, but it will mark the first time that leaders in a profit-making industry have voted senior citizens a price reduction on their product.

Here's how the plan will work: starting October 14, those 60 years of age and over will go in person to cooperating theatres and ask to see the manager. They will fill out a brief form giving their name, address, and date of birth, and will be issued a gold card headed "Golden Age Movie Club" and inscribed with their name. With this card they will be privileged to go to any of the cooperating theatres and be admitted at either the matinee or evening performance for about half the regular box office price.

Also each month a list of their birthday invitations to senior citizens, theatre owners will keep a list of those who register and once a year—a few days before their birthday—will send them a letter inviting them to attend the theatre free on their birthday.

The splendid idea of benefiting senior citizens sprang into being last spring when Sol Schwartz, head of RKO Theatres, conceived the idea of giving older patrons a price break on admissions. "We've always had reduced prices for children," he said, "on the theory that youngsters can't afford to pay as much as older people who are working. Why not reduced prices for oldsters as well?"

His idea was given a tryout at RKO Theatres in Trenton and New Brunswick, N. J., and proved such

a hit that plans were laid to bring this price policy to New York City and its environs. The plan was approved last week when members of the Metropolitan Motion Picture Theatres Association, Inc., and the Independent Theatre Owners Association got together and voted to bring this new policy to the more than one million men and women past 60 in this metropolitan area.

THIS NEW PROGRAM benefiting senior citizens represents a real milestone in the march toward improving the lot of senior citizens. Many older people complain that age brings no benefits, but thanks to the owners of these cooperating theatres, here at last is a very tangible benefit which comes to those who reach 60 years of age.

If you would like a free list of the neighborhood theatres in the Metropolitan area of NYC which will offer reduced prices to those past 60, write to this column care of the New York Journal-American, 180 South St., New York 5, N. Y., enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Mr. Peterson's next column appears Friday.



PETERSON

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Editorials

An Issue for Sure

"There has been no leadership from Albany in this worsening situation and it most certainly is an issue in this campaign."

The speaker was Republican gubernatorial candidate Nelson A. Rockefeller, the subject juvenile delinquency. And we think he's right both times.

The need for more facilities—for detention, training, rehabilitation—has been glaringly apparent for years. The need has been acknowledged by Gov. Harriman. But except for some animated chatter about the success of a pilot-project forestry camp, Mr. Harriman has done little except admit that juvenile delinquency certainly is a problem and something ought to be done about it. It's much the same kind of virtue and Mayor Wagner talks locally at juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Rockefeller, however, disagrees with New York City and Albany when he insists that youth crime "cannot be swept under the rug, nor will it go away if we pretend it isn't there."

Many thousands of New Yorkers in terrorized, unsafe-after-dark neighborhoods can vouch for that!

What Mr. Rockefeller would do about the problem if he were Governor is unclear, but for the moment it is enough to say that he has singled out a valid campaign issue—and one on which the incumbent and his party are highly vulnerable.

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THE SHOOK-UP GENERATION. By Harrison Salisbury. 248 pp. New York: Harper & Row. \$3.95.

By JOHN DOLLARD

THERE is nothing "chicken" about Harrison Salisbury; he has what the gang boys call "heart." If I understand him, he is saying that the officials of New York City (and any other city) could, if they chose, swiftly meliorate the problem of delinquency. The means are known, at hand, and not too expensive. But these officials are, again as the gang boys have it, "cunties"; they stand to one side, play it cool, shuffle reports and labels, and do not act.

"Delinquency is a symptom, not a disease," he writes, "and the disease knows no geographical and no social boundaries. Youngsters caught by delinquency think there is no cure for it. 'It's the way the world is,' they told me time and again. 'Always going to be gangs. Always going to be fighting. Nobody's going to stop it.' This, I am certain, is where they are wrong. It can be stopped and it has been stopped."

How did Mr. Salisbury become so knowledgeable and so angry? What roused him once what he saw as a New York Times reporter, assigned to study juvenile delinquency. Through his Times articles, and this book, Mr. Salisbury shows us the facts he found. Evidently, to confront a decent man with these facts is to make him a fighter for the children, impatient of delay and ready to

Mr. Dollard, Professor of Psychology and Fellow of Berkeley College at Yale, is familiar with juvenile delinquency in both life and casebook.

would official complacency if need be.

In the mind of this great reporter, the basic situation is simple. Generation after generation of children are growing up in areas where communal neglect leaves delinquency upon them. New York welcomes tides of migrants but makes no provisions for integrating them and their children into its life. Neighborhoods and neighbors common control of children are destroyed. The individual family is weakened by transplantation, focus a changed language and culture and undergoes a disturbance in the traditional relations between its members. When family and neighborhood break down, the children must fend for themselves. Under the best of circumstances adolescence is a time of psychological crisis; under the worst it can be a nightmare of sadism, destructiveness and terror. Abandoned, or so it has seemed, by adults who ought to lead and control them, the children form into gangs, and one out of ten of these becomes an aggressive menace.

HATRED of the "authority" which was neglected and rejected them becomes patterned. As this hatred is expressed in delinquent and destructive behavior, the community and its police react by "getting tough." Official toughness creates further hatred and aggression in the gang. Gang boys, after a "broadening" apprenticeship in a juvenile prison, become adult criminals. Why not? They have a record; crime is the only career they know—thus goes the dreary, costly destructive cycle.

Mr. Salisbury brings out some fascinating facts about the gang boys he has known so intimately. They have a language of their own; "the sound" it is called. They have their own style of dress in which wearing a hat is of great status importance. They have their own sexual codes, which are markedly different from the official ones of the community; certainly they suffer no sexual frustration. Gang boys perceive the gang as a source of security and status. Gang names reflect the desire to frighten and impress. Gang membership is not always voluntary; small boys are beaten and terrorized into becoming gang members—"drafted," as the argot has it.

Gang life is sometimes thrilling but it is often boring and frightening. Gang members are constantly on the alert, not only on their own "turf." Gang members drink by day, in school and in preparation for the dangerous "rumbles" or battles. Gang boys are armed and dangerous. The gang boy never knows when he will be left behind stabbed after a rumble or when he will be charged as a murderer and sent to prison.

Gang boys cannot "retire" from gang life even when they wish to. Most gang leaders do want to get out of the gang but feel unable to do so. "Nothing can be done" is the feeling; "boys will always fight on the streets." Generally speaking, gang membership is highly limiting; the boys fear to go more than a few blocks from their own domain. They know little of the great world about them.

Mr. Salisbury is careful to point out that the gang and its ethos are not things of the migrant and the big city only.

Gangs exist everywhere—in the country, in cities large and small. The motorized adolescent group of Los Angeles is a frightening phenomenon. Gang culture is invading the life of middle-class children. Delinquent groups are a feature of life internationally also—those in England and the Soviet Union are among the best described here.

SINCE youthful gangs flourish in areas where migration has disrupted local neighborhood controls, we may look for more rather than less gangsterism in the future. Migration of peoples is becoming more and more characteristic of our society; as it occurs the number of restless youth—the shook-up youth—increases, and with it the number of gangs. We now have on our hands a problem of national proportions and it is a problem that will not "go away" with the passage of time.

Mr. Salisbury advises us to take a big strategic (which in this case means sociological) look at the problem. Individual love and kindness work wonders with delinquents; institutional "leader, loving care"—the building of intelligent and loving institutional forms—is far more difficult to conceive and put in to practice, but it is an absolute requirement. We must "case" our cities as a whole, locating delinquency areas. We must anticipate migration and set up the means to absorb the migrants into a settled, secure, neighborhood pattern of life. Groups of neighbors are always able to control their children.

We must use the schools more than we do, Mr. Salisbury feels. Let the schools keep the children busier longer, adding attractive hobbies and sports to the social offerings. Let settlement houses and youth centers stay open week-ends when they are least needed. Let us be sure that we do not collect only slum dwellers, who have least capacity for organizing social life, in our public housing. Mr. Salisbury has a long list of actions that could be taken which affect the police, the churches and the laws concerning child labor. He makes sense, big sense.